inferred, and "elegantly understood." But, according to the reviewers, his history is so far "a very unsatisfactory production." "Standing on the hecatomb of victims who have fallen beneath his arm, he resembles naught earthly so much as Tom Thumb standing on the giants he slew, and flattering himself he has added all their inches to his stature." "Neither in the substance nor in the fashion of the history can we find any clue to the reasons of its publication." "There is such an utter want of graphic power about his volumes; such a dull, unvarying, characteriess monotony, that an exposure of its faults would be as tedious and unreadable as the work itself."

Mr. Dickens's new serial, which will commence on the 1st of March, and extend through twenty monthly numbers, is to bear the title of Bleak House. Lord PALMERSTON'S "Opinions and Policy, as Minister, Diplomatist, and Statesman," during more than forty years of public life, with a memoir by G. H. FRANCIS, is advertised to appear immediately.

The leading members of the Paris bar are about to protest against the illegal decrees confiscating the property of the Orleans family, and they will be backed by thousands of signatures in their demand that the legality of these decrees shall be submitted to the proper tribunals. Yet it cannot be perceived that much hope is entertained of the result being favorable. It is not in Paris alone that the public feeling is hostile to these decrees. In Spain also great discontent has been produced by an act which affects the property of the sister of the Queen of Spain. A portion of the dower of the Infanta, Dutchess of Montpensier, had been invested in forest land in France, and if the sale of that property be pressed within the time specified the loss will be great. In fact, with very few exceptions, the Spanish papers are indignant at the measure. Several bishops, among others the Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops of Orleans and Rennes, have renounced, on the part of the poor clergy, all share assigned to them by the decree of confiscation in the spoil of the House of Orleans.

We are glad to hear, by letters from Brest, that fortytwo of the persons who were shipped from that port for transportation to Cayenne have been liberated and restored to their families, and that many others will be treated

Louis Napoleon's decrees confiscating the Orleans property had created a very unfavorable impression at Vienna. The only other piece of intelligence which we have from Germany is very gratifying. The Austrian troops are about to evacuate Hamburg and Holstein; this indicates that the long perplexing question relative to the Duchies

The French President is laying his heavy band upon the press both in Belgium and the Netherlands. In the former, the Bulletin Français has been seized in Brussels in consequence of a formal complaint made by the French Government of the violent attacks of this publication against the President of the French Republic. As relates to the Netherlands, it is said that an energetic remon strance has been made to the Government upon the subject of the animadversions of the press of Holland on ing that the violence of the newspapers should be restrained. Cabinet councils have been held to consider how compliance with the application can be reconciled with the laws.

FEBRUARY 6 .- The Parliamentary proceedings of last night were unimportant. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington spoke in favor of Sir Harry Smith, and said, "that, under existing circumstances, he had done as much as any man could do :" and paid a high tribute to his courage and ability.

There has been a terrible flood at Holmfirth, a village near Huddersfield, which has swept away whole rows of houses; more than one hundred persons have lost their lives; sixty bodies have already been found.

There is nothing new from France. An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain was made on the 2d instant. Her Majesty was slightly wounded.

The Austrian Minister at Paris has been instructed to make a friendly remonstrance against the confiscation of the Orleans estates.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 5, 1852. The most important document that has appeared in Paris concerning public affairs since the date of

my last is, perhaps, the following letter addressed to M. Maupas, the new Minister of Police, to serve for a guide in the organization of his Ministry. It affords another evidence, if another were wanting, of the closeness with which the nephew of Napoleon is following the imperial traditions in the organization of his Government. The passage from the consulate to the empire in 1804 was but a change of name. The same would suffice now to make an empire of the republic of 1852. The new Ministry has been organized in obedience to the suggestions of the letter, and, in spite of the encouraging and moderate expressions of the Prince, is viewed here with much distrust and alarm. But no criticism appears in print.

MONSINGR LE MINISTRE : At the moment when you are about to organize the Ministry of General Police, I desire that the predominant idea which made me consider that organization necessary should be always present in your nind, and that you should be penetrated with the spiri t according to which it is to be put in practice. At the prosent time, although responsible, the President of the Ret vablic can, by the aid of official means alone, have only a very imperfect knowledge of the general state of the country. He is ignorant how the different wheels of the administration work: whether the measures decided on with his ministers are executed in conformity with the inwith his ministers are executed in conformity with the intention which dictated them; whether public opinion approves or disapproves of the acts of his Government; he
is ignorant, in short, what irregularities there may be in different localities to be repressed, what negligences to be
stimulated, and what indispensable ameliorations to be
introduced. In fact, he has only the frequently contradictory and always insufficient information from the different ministeries to enlighten him. The War and Finance depar tments have a check: the Ministry of the Interior. that are freely disculating in the saloons, in manuscript. In the central Government, crimes, offences, and plots can neither be fore, even core files an order in the central Government, crimes, offences, and plots can neither be fore, even core files and order in the central Government, crimes, offences, and plots can neither be fore, even core files be ween the central Government, crimes, offences, and plots can neither be fore, even core files, there does not exist any organization which reports with rapidity and certainty the state of public opinion; for there is none which has the exclusive miasion, which has the means of executing it properly, which, unconnected with any poli-

Among the books which are now exciting a good deal of attention is the "History of the British Empire, from the accession of James the First," by John Macgregor, volumes one and two of which have been lately published. The following extract from Mr. M.'s preface is curious, as showing his opinion of all his predecessors, and as, of course, intimating the estimate which he has formed of his own abilities:

"Rapin is unbiased, but too brief; Clarendon wrote in 'disordered mind;' Hume's narrative is utterly unworthy of the sagacity of a sound and impartial historian; Lingard writes in the temper of a mere priest; Mr. Macalla calla course, intimating the estimate which he has formed of his own abilities:

"RAPIN is unbiased, but too brief; Clarendon wrote in 'disordered mind;' Hums's narrative is utterly unworthy of the sagacity of a sound and impartial historian; Linando writes in the temper of a mere priest; Mr. Macalla was a could never forgive Cromwell for dissolving the Rump; Mr. Brodie would have written at 'fair history'; Mr. Goden coessary; Truendo is 'sourrilous; Dr. Harnis has crowded a countless multitude of facts and falsehoods into his history; Noble is a man of amiable heart, weak intellect, great industry, and obscure judgment; Carlyle is the opposite extreme of D'Israeli; Southis' Cromwell' is, of all modern biographies, the least philosophical and the most intolerant; Chareauminand is on to say, in express words, that he, in his own special person, is all that the others are not; he leaves that to be inferred, and "elegantly understood." But, according to the reviewers his history is so far "a very unsatisfacterest of humanity, public security and general utility, ameliorations to be introduced and abuses to be suppressed in every part of the public service. It will then furnish the Government with the powerful means of doing good. It is to you, Monsieur le Ministre, who have given so many proofs of your discernment, of your courage in times of difficulty, and of your devotedness, that I confide this noble and important mission of constantly making me ac-quainted with the truth, with which the Government is quainted with the truta, Neceive, &c. too often kept ignorant. Receive, &c. "Louis Napoleon." The electoral law under the new constitution has

appeared since my last. It gives the electoral franchise to all Frenchmen twenty-one years of age, who have not lost by judicial decision their civil and political rights, and who have resided for the last six months in the commune where they propose to vote. No property tax is required. The disabilities are almost textually the same as those established in 1849 and 1850. Military men are not allowed to vote for deputies to the legislative corps unless they happen to be present in their commune at the moment of the election. This will probably not happen to one in twenty thousand officers and men. The interdiction, however, with regard to the army holds good only in respect to the election of deputies to the corps legislatif A special law is to provide for taking the votes of the army when a President of the republic is to be elected. I have heard the opinion expressed more than once that as sufficient, one authority only, upon which entire there will never be occasion for the passage of this spectral reliance may be placed. We refer to that of Mr. cial law. I am of the same opinion. The army need not KENDALL, the accomplished historian of the Mexiregret their exclusion in the matter of the legislative elections; for these are really of no importance. Government assumes the right, pretending that it is a duty, too, to prepare a list of the candidates throughout France that it recommends to the people; which candidates are to be backed at the polls by the whole influence of Government, which is become under the new administrative and police organization absolutely irresistible. And the legislative corps when in action is, as you have seen upon perusal of the new constitution, an inefficient dependent body, utterly without power to enforce its will if it should happen to have one. The universal suffrage established in France is exercised so rarely and upon such unimportant occasions, that as a means of securing a liberal and intelligent Government, conducted upon popular principles, it is worth nothing, and can satisfy no one who is not willing to take the name for the thing. All electors twenty-five years of age are eligible to the legislative corps. No condition either of property or residence is required. The old disastrous plan of allowing electors to choose their representatives from where they will in France is persisted in. This is logical. With it centralization may be maintained; without it centralization, the curse of France, so long as France desires and pretends to be free, would speedily give way. The sound principle that makes paid public office incompatible with legislative functions is rigidly enforced in the new law. High military, civil, and judicial functionaries cannot be elected deputies to the legislative body till after the expiration of six months from the date of their resignation or dismissal. The ratio of representation in the Legislature is one deputy for every thirty-five thousand clectors. The departments are divided into election districts by that rule, one member being allowed in addition where the fraction under thirty-five thousand amounts to twenty-five thousand. The first Legislative Assembly under the new constitution will, therefore, be composed of two hundred and sixtyone members. The department of the Seine alone has nine deputies; the Nord has eight; one has six; five have one deputy only: the rest have two, three, four, or five, according to their population. Immense distress has been produced in the departments

by the numerous arrests that have followed the events of December. In some districts, private letters assert, agriculture has been forcibly suspended, so many of the laborers have been shut up in the prisons. The Minister M. Persiony himself admits that his agents in the provinces have perhaps sinned by too much zeal in his service, and he has authorized the prefects to release promptly and without trial such as they may be satisfied can be left at large without danger. The rest, amounting to many thousands of suspected individuals, are to be brought before special mixed commissions just instituted, which after examination will, in their discretion, either send for further trial before courts-martial, or discharge, or send to Cayenne, or to Algiers, or simply banish from France. We have had since my last a faint glimpse of discussion and unfavorable criticism in the journals. The censure has permitted to appear a very modest and measured article in the Debats against the pretension of Government, loudly avowed, to prepare lists of its candidates to the Legislature to be recommended (dictated?) to the people for election in the departments. The Constitutionnel avers that this list is being prepared, and will be soon published. The elections are ordered for the 29th instant in all the departments. I omitted to say above that under the new law neither Algiers nor either of the more distant colonies are allowed to be represented.

The decrees against the Orleans princes have occasion ed much indignation. Even DE MORNY, the Minister of 2d December, is understood to have disapproved them, though they were far from being the sole cause of his retigement. He is well known to be personally hostile to the actual Ministers of the Interior and Police, Pensiony and DE MAUPAS, and these for the moment are all-powerful with the Prince. All the Ministers who retired with him a few days ago have accepted some high and honorable functions; de Morney alone holds back.

M. Durin has allowed to be published in foreign paper a very severe and dignified letter addressed by him to the President, protesting against the Orleans decrees. The executors of Louis Philippe (of whom M. Dupin is one) have sent to the Prince a united protestation, earnestly proposing that the question of confiscation be so far revoked as to submit the deed of 7th August, 1830, to the tribunals, that its validity may be tested. But M. Bona-PARTE persists. The papers speak of, but do not dare to publish, private letters of the two oldest Orleans princes, that are freely circulating in the saloons, in manuscript

from the trumpet of Antony Van Corlear.

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

SENTIMENT OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

It cannot have escaped the attention of any obcountrymen, and especially of those who spend any considerable time in any of the countries of Europe. under which freedom of action, equality of rights zen of the United States over that of the subject of any Power, and to return home with their hearts join in doing him honor. warmed to the blessings and privileges which here we attend exclusively to our own affairs and act on the surround them, as well at their own hearth-stones defensive, but comparatively powerless should we adopt as in all the ways and walks of life. They love an offensive or intermeddling policy, let us go on prostheir country the more, from having looked at it perous and happy. We can do greater injury to the desfrom a distance, and compared it with what they potisms of the Old World by continuing a course which is may have observed in their travels in other lands. No man of sound understanding, we venture to say, of our institutions, and which might involve us in a series has ever visited foreign countries with leisure and of difficulties from which we should find it impossible to opportunity to make the comparison, without bring- extricate ourselves. ing back with him, whatever may have been his previous impressions, a consciousness of a change in his sentiments favorable to his own country and its institutions, and of an increase in him of any tendency to conservatism in politics of which he might before have been sensible.

We have been particularly struck with such effect of residence abroad by the evidence which flows in upon us, through many channels, of the impression made upon American citizens now in Europe by the extraordinary scenes to which the presence of M. Kossuth in this country has given rise. Although the half of the story had not reached them, they had heard enough to alarm as well as to disgust them. We shall not fill our columns with voluminous details to prove this; contenting ourselves with citing, as sufficient, one authority only, upon which entire can campaigns, and a leading Editor of a New Orleans journal of great reputation for its moderation and its ability. From the Letter of Mr. KENDALL, now in Paris, to his associates in the "Picayune," we make the following extracts:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

PARIS, JANUARY 11, 1852. I tell you nothing but the truth when I say that nine enths of the Americans with whom I have conversed since I arrived on this side the Atlantic have read with mortification the accounts received of the Kossuth demonstrations in New York, and I have talked with Whig and Democrat alike. They would doubtless have been gratified had he been received with all becoming hospitality and attention-had an asylum, lands, almost any thing been granted him, for his high talents, position, and misfortunes were deserving of these; but the running stark staring mad after the man was carrying matters entirely too far. The recent ovations would go to prove that our population is subject to certain periodical manias, and that whether the originating cause be a figurante, a singing woman, or a wild political enthusiast, we must-all at in tervals go distraught.

I was in New York at the time of Kossuth's arrival, sa he parade made over him, heard a part of one of his speeches, and felt mortified—perhaps I might say disgusted—at much of what I witnessed. I saw a banner paraded along the streets on which three portraits were painted-Kossuth, large as life, occupying the centre and top of the cauvass. I filled the measure while Washington and Lafayette were crowded into subor-dinate corners below! And men shouted lustily as this outrage was borne through an American thoroughfare. I was in Broadway when a mob of foreign sympathizers gave
Mr. Howard, of the Irving House, the alternative of either
having his splendid hotel torn down, or his tearing down
himself the British flag flying from the roof! And the flag
the Hungarian that their corries. I heard the Hungarian try than any other living man. After nonoring four other
military men with the Presidency, neither of whom ever
received a wound in battle, though they were often exposed to the shot of the enemy, the nation would justly
incur the charge of ingratitude, proverbially said to have
been the characteristic of other republics, should it fail was lowered at their caprice. I heard the Hungarian to confer the same great distinction upon one who, while orator boldly tell an assemblage of Americans that they he is acknowledged by all honorable men to be a patriot, were mistaken in the language of Washington, that they a scholar, and an accomplished gentleman, is known misunderstood his sentiments, or that they had misintermisunderstood his sentiments, or that they had misinterpreted his admonitions in relation to his country's interference in the affairs of foreign nations, or that even if they did understand the Father of his Country aright they were not bound longer to follow his counsels! And the greets him, not only as a laurelled victor, but one of the assemblage, almost as one man, shouted assent,

Now, I do not wish to be considered as censuring Kos-Now, I do not wish to be considered as censuring Kossuth in all this: he did not place his own portrait above that of Washington; he did not organize the attack upon the English flag, and probably did not countenance it; he found people ready to listen to and applaud his own views in relation to the sentiments entertained by our first and greatest President. My object in alluding to the above fact has been simply to prove that my own countrymen were completely beside themselves at the time-were carried away by their enthusiasm-and that they enacted a eries of follies which sooner or later they will regret.

Kossurn has visited our country, not for the purpose of seeking the quiet and peaceful asylum originally offered him, but on a mission having for its object the stirring up our people or Government in aiding him to accomplish the liberation of Hungary. So far as we can learn, he goes self-delegated; for from the statements of Hungaian officers here, and those too who fought longest and strongest for the freedom of the Magyars, he has no authority for what he is doing. He fearlessly, however, and in some cases impudently, declares the object of his visit to the United States, lectures us upon our laws and precedents, puts a new construction upon what has ever been deemed the true and natural policy of our Government in relation to the intermeddling with the affairs of European nations, urges a change of this policy, wishes to entangle us in a war with two at least of the most powerful nations of the earth; and, failing in all this, he still does not disdain to pass round the hat for private contributions. With the most consummate tact, and in a masterly style of oratory, he urges all his claims upon our country, and by the mere efforts of his extraordinary genius seems to carry away our minds captive. The sentiments he has uttered in New York, coming from a common man and in homely phrase, would not be listened to for a moment; coming from a wild political enthusiast, and clothed in language marvellous for its eloquent imagery, they are caught up as inspirations, and we are all to be led off on a crusade in comparison with which that of Peter the Hermit was well planned in every particular. I have thought and said from the first that Kossuth would not succeed, and I still think and say so. The sober second thought of my countrymen has yet to pass judgment upon the objects of his mission. Men of sense, not spell-bound by the oratory of the great Magyar, must see the folly as well as the inconsistency of our attempting to interfere in the affairs of the European continent, more especially while we are plainly telling the European nations that they must not interfere on the soil of America. It may flatter our individual self-esteem, and tickle our pride as a nation, to be told that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will quake with fear when we dictate to them the course they must pursue with subjects they may happen to think rebellious; but in reality they would care as little for our threats as the Swedish

What annoys many of the Americans on this side, while reading the accounts of the Kossuth ovations in New York, is the evidence they see that selfishness and demagogism, of one kind and another, have been at the bottom of many of the demonstrations in his favor. They can see, plainly enough, that he has been beset by political demagogues, hankering after place, and hoping in some way to attain their ends by hanging to the skirts of the Magyar leader. They can also see that he has been crowded upon by hatters and hucksters of different callings, anxious to dispose of their merchandise, and who bethought them that it was serving mind how favorable an effect foreign a cheap and easy way to effect it by helping to swell the travel usually has on the habits of thought of our popular excitement. They can see, further, that hundreds have elbowed their way to close proximity with Kossuth and his fellow Hungarians, perhaps with no other motives than to examine their whiskers, their mustachios, However indifferent they may at home have been their rich velvet dresses, braid, lace, feathers, furbelows, to the political benefits and immunities here enjoy- and what not. That thousands and tens of thousands of ed; however inclined to undervalue the simple forms | honest, well-meaning citizens have joined to give éclat to the Kossuth demonstrations in New York, purely from reamong the people, and thorough representation of the people, and thorough representation of the people advocates so eloquently and fervently, no one doubts; these rights in every department of our Republic yet at the same time it is evident that designing men, are secured, they rarely fail to have their minds mixing up politics, religion, abolitionism, and other matquickened to the preference due to the title of a citi- ters entirely unconnected with his mission, have endea-

constantly adding to our strength and influence, than by changing our policy to one foreign to the spirit and genius

THE WHIGS OF DELAWARE STATE.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of the STATE OF DELAWARE, held in the State Capitol, at Dover, on Monday, the 23d day of February, 1852, on motion, Dr. LEVIN H. ADAMS, of Kent, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and JAMES H. HOFFECKER, of Newcastle county, was appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draught esolutions expressive of the sense of the Whig members of the Legislature in regard to the nomination of a Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz. Messrs. Temple, Jurrip, and C. Smithers, who reported the following Resolutions, which, after consultaion and debate, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of this State the nomination of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, as Pre-

Because as a scholar and a statesman, who in early life devoted himself to the study of American jurisprudence and the laws of nations, he is fully competent to the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States. His education and civil qualifications place him in the first rank as a man

whose nomination is fit to be made.

Because, in every situation in which he has been placed, Became, in every situation in which he has been placed, he has followed the example of Washington, our first and most glorious of all Presidents, in making the military strictly subordinate to the civil power. Under the most trying circumstances his fidelity to his country in this regard has been fully tested. After he had conquered Mexico he was utgraciously and ungratefully dismissed from his command of a victorious army, with an empire at his feet; and though the only reward bestowed upon him by eet; and though the only reward bestowed upon him by James K Polk and his ungrateful administration was a will he recall from the field of his fame; yet still he obeyed the civil maidate which vainly sought to dishonor him, and bowed in submission to the laws of his country. Becaus, he has rendered more service to his country

than anyother living man. He has fought and won more battles than any other soldier the nation ever pro-duced. On the tablets of history stand deeply engraved the glorie of the heights of Queenstown, of Chippewa, of Niagara, of Vera Cruz, of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cheru-Magara, a vera Cruz, of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Caerd-busco, Maino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico; and there they will stand forever. The nine last-mentioned battles will be remembered by our chil-dren's children as among the most brilliant of our coun-try's victories, and the first on the list, though it subjected Winfield Scott to the sufferings of a captive, subdued by an enormous disparity of force, would alone transmit his name to posterity as a patriot and a hero. Having con-quered an empire with his country's armies, we hold it due to his services to honor him with the same office which has been bestowed upon a Washington, a Jackson, a Har-

rison, and a Taylor Because, in the performance of the services which have try than any other living man. After honoring four other And because the principles of humanity and the dictates of mercy ever held such control in his generous bosom

irst of living men.

For these reasons we commend the support of Winfikld Scorr, not only to the Whigs, but to all other good men

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Delaware Journal, Republican, and Blue Hen's Chicken, and also in the National Intelligencer and Republic.

LEVIN H. ADAMS, Chairman.

JAMES H. HOFFECKER, Secretary.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN INDIANA The Whig State Convention of Indiana, in session at Indianapolis, on Thursday last made the following nominations for State officers, viz:

Nicholas McCarty, for Governor; Wm. Williams, Lieutenant Governor; John Osborne, Secretary of State; D. McGuire, Auditor; Achilles Williams, Treasurer; Aaron Wood, Superintendent of Public Schools; Hon. C. Dewey and Messrs. McDonald and Gookins, for Judges of the

The Convention passed resolutions instructing the Delegates from Indiana in the Whig National Convention to vote for Gen. Scorr for President, and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN for Vice President.

The Whig members of the General Assembly of Virginia have fixed the 14th of April for the meetng of a State Whig Convention.

We are sorry to learn that the Hon. JAMES PEARCE, of Maryland, is detained from his seat in he Senate on account of severe indisposition, by which he is confined at his residence in Maryland.

At a Democratic meeting in Franklin county Missouri, lately, Mr. W. V. N. Bay, the principal speaker, amongst other things, said :

The Democrats were the only republicans known in cient or modern times; they had done all the good that had been done, and were now ready to do all the good to come. They killed Calhoun, nullification, and disunion, pset Clay's omnibus, discovered the gold mines, extend-d the national boundary to the Pacific, kicked Louis Philippe out of France, awakened the genius of the mighty Kossuth, and waved the stars and stripes under the nose of every tyrant on earth, from the Mosquito King to the

Accounts from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to January 1st state that the Kaffirs were becoming more audacious near the border forts. The patrol of 4,000 men on the Kei had done nothing, and the continued heavy rains made it worse than ever for the frontier troops, who were without tents or other shelter. Umbala, a powerful native chief, commandant of Fort Christina, on Delaware creek, did for had joined the enemies of the English. The war steamer the proclamations of the celebrated Dutch Governor of Vulcan had arrived with the 43d regiment, 600 strong. New Amsterdam, preceded as it was by a terrific twang The total force now in the field is 6,246 troops and 7,996

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The substantial and magnificent steamship BALTIC, of the Collins' line of European steamers, arrived in up to the Arsenal, as was intended.

The "Baltic" left New York near noon of Wed- Presidency: nesday, and about dusk on Thursday reached the

named as forming a portion of the party:

Ex-Mayor Mickle; E. K. Collins, Esq.; Charles King, President of Columbia College; Judge Woodbury, of New Hampshire; Governor Thompson, of New Jersey; John T. Dodge, Commissioner of New York; Nicholas Dean, President of the Croton Water Board; Aldermen Brisley, Wells, and Wm. Smith; Ex-Aldermen Mor-GANS, DODGE, ERBEN, and SMITH; GEO. W. BLUNT, ESq.; Col. ALEX. HAMILTON; Professor STILLMAN, engineer; and Capts. CROCKER, ELDRIDGE, HACKSTAFF, and DELANO, of the mercantile marine. The Press of the city of New York is also fully represented.

Our neighbors of Alexandria welcomed the arrival of the "Baltic" with repeated cheers and a salute of thirty-one guns, which were handsomely returned cheer for cheer and gun for gun from the steamer, presenting altogether quite an animated for our usually quiet neighborhood.

The "Baltic" is really a noble specimen of naval architecture, presenting in all her equipments and embellishments a fine sample of a floating palace, and reflecting the highest credit upon the judgment, liberality, and public spirit of the projectors of an enterprise which is in every respect so worthy of the fostering care of the Government.

FOREIGN INTERMEDDLING

KINKEL ON INTERVENTION.-Messrs. Kossuth and Kinkel are still busy agitating at the West and collecting funds for a grand European demonstration. At Cincinnati, a few days since, M. Kossurh in-timated that he would soon be called upon to take part in the mighty struggle. At Louisville, also Mr. Kinkel held this language:

"Like Kossuth, I am bound to request you to abance your principles of non-interference with the revolutionary struggles of Europe. * * * * The time will come when you will be bound to decide yourself either for absolutism or for republicanism. The contest between these principles is to become a universal one, and one of them must conquer and destroy the other. Do not wait too long, gentlemen, until your allies in this contest are crushed, and you are alone in the last position of the battle-field. He is no good commander who gives up to the enemy the exterior bulwark of the fortress without fighting. Germany is this exterior bulwark of the free west-ern nations towards Russia. Let her fall again in the next revolution, and the Cossacks will be masters of Paris, and the whole continent of Europe an arsenal for the Emperor of Russia against you. The united fleets of Europe will prevent your trade and block up the ways of communication between our shores; no emigrant will be allowed to come to you to strengthen your power; and if you will live, then you, a people of twenty-four millions will have to fight against two hundred millions of Euro

we are in any danger from European despotism. On the contrary, the very existence of that anta-gonistic principle is likely to keep our jealousies and preferences awake and active. The only serious peril, apart from our internal dissenthat can threaten our liberties, is the peril which may result from the building up of an overpowering military influence, such as we should not fail to build up if we undertook to send armies across the Atlantic to dragoon the people of Europe into the adoption of institutions similar to our own. It is a matter of question whether any people is fit for free-dom until it is in a condition to achieve it without foreign aid, and in opposition to all odds

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes the subpined extracts from a private letter, written by a entleman of New Jersey who has been acting in the capacity of chief engineer in the construction of the Caldera and Copiapo railroad, giving the details of an unpleasant incident connected with the recent at-of the existence of Spirit-rappers. He says, for intempt to overthrow the present Government of the stance : "I, Br. Scott, am a spirit-manifestation ; Republic of Chili, which, as our readers will remember, has been suppressed after the rebel forces had suffered a terrible defeat :

MAIL STEAMSHIP BOLIVIA,

GOBIGA BAY, DECEMBER 30, 1851. On the 26th of December the evening train from Caldera to Copiapo was met by a messenger, stating that the city was taken by the revolutionists, and requesting it might return to the former place. Its arrival with this unexpected and fearful intelligence gave rise to great and general alarm. Our peon operative force we very well knew would, upon the slightest pretext, indulge their proverbial passion for plunder, devastation, and murder. I re mediatelyto place the Americans, English, Fre and Italians in a state of defence. This was readily ac complished by calling them together around my office with their guns and other weapons. My own house and the cashier's office I well knew would be the first attack. The cashier's office I well knew would be the first attack. The peons were probably aware of our preparations, as they spent the whole night within hearing distance, talking and jabbering over their chances of success. They presented a body of three hundred men, armed with knives, clubs, and stones, against the Yankees, (as they style us, armed with rifles, revolvers, and axes, only forty in number. A better judgment, however, controlled them through the night, and they remained at a proper distance. The next morning found us somewhat fatigued, and still guarding our door sills. Some of us took the day for rest, and others for further preparations for the coming night.

others for further preparations for the coming night.

There were a large number of young, accomplished, and beautiful ladies residing in Caldera at the time. As the night shadows drew on they flocked to my house to seek protection. Some were most elegantly dressed, and liter-ally bespangled with diamonds and other precious jewelry. Others who came later left their beds perfectly panic-stricken, with no toilet save a shawl or blanket. We will stricken, with no toilet save a shawl or blanket. We will call it ten o'clock P. M. My trusty fellows were gathered in front of my house, armed with all sorts of weapons, even down to a carpenter's adze. Not the least conspicu-ous in this grouping was the calm wide-awake Yankee with his rifle, both ready and anxious to use it. In a mocame emboldened, and rushed to effect an entrance. We fired, and five of the foremost fell dead in their tracks.

The rest recoiled precipitately, and fled in every direction.

They sent me word the next morning that unless I would send them down to Copiapo by the train they would set fire to the depot buildings. I unhesitatingly acceded, being not only glad to get rid of them, but to avail myself of any opportunity of sending a letter to the commander of the revolutionists at Copiapo, demanding a force to protect the road against those professing to be of his own faction. This I am glad to say was readily complied with. The road was completed on the 24th of December. Mr. C. having just returned to Colden, he advised us to seek safety and protection for the present on board the Bolivia, where I am now writing, surrounded by a large number of passengers.

A gentleman in Galena, (Ill.) not much over fifty years old, says he well remembers the time when salt and iron, used in the valley of the Ohio, was brought over the Alleghany mountains on horseback! Two hundred pounds was considered a load for a horse. One man riding before would lead a dozen horses. It took about six weeks to make the trip.

Paine's Age of Reason and Kossuth's Appeal are kindred emanations of dangerous minds, and both are heresies fatal to established truths.

A REPORT FROM THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.

By means of the Magnetic Telegraph we have received the following summary of a series of resolu-tions which were on Wednesday unanimously passed our waters yesterday and anchored off Alexandria, the pilot in charge of her not being willing, as we learn, at the then condition of the tide, to bring her vention at Frankfort, with a view to defining their position in regard to the approaching canvass for the

nesday, and about dusk on Thursday reached the mouth of the Potomac, where she anchored until daylight yesterday morning. She then proceeded up the river and arrived off Alexandria between 12 and 1 o'clock.

She is under the command of Lieut. Fox, of the U. S. Navy, and has on board a number of guests, consisting of some of the members of the municipal government and other distinguished citizens of New York, and some gentlemen from other States, who were invited to participate in this agreeable excursion. We have heard the following gentlemen named as forming a portion of the party: Resolved. That we regard the series of measures usu-

That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money, to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary for the protection and facility of commerce among

the States.

That the public lands, having been acquired by the common blood and treasure of the people of the United States, are held in trust by Congress for the common benefit of all the States; and we earnestly protest against the unjust policy, to which the Federal Government seems to be fast tending, of granting them away exclusively to the several States in which they lie, for any purpose

That in reference to our foreign relations, in the lan-That in reference to our foreign relations, in the language of Gen. Washington, it is equally our true policy and our duty not to interweave our destiny with that of any part of Europe, or entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivaiship, interest, humor, or caprice; to cultivate harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations, but never to quit our own to stand on foreign ground.

That Milland Fillmore, treading as he does in the footsteps of Washington, in his strict observance of good

That MILLARD FILLMORE, treading as he does in the footsteps of Washington, in his strict observance of good faith towards foreign nations at the same time that he has promptly asserted and maintained our own rights, and in taking care that all laws be faithfully executed at home, has entitled himself to the gratitude and confidence of the people of the United States, as a wise statesman, a true patriot, and an honest man: and, while the Whigs of Kentucky will cheerfully unite and do their utmost for any nominee of the National Whig Convention, they present him to the consideration of that body as a statesman of such approved prudence, experience, firmness, and wisdom as would unite the entire Whig vote of Ketucky.

That, in approving the entire official conduct of President Fillmore, we deem it a fit occasion to express our satisfaction at the manner in which our distinguished fellow atticant that the manner in which our distinguished fellow atticant that the manner in which our distinguished fellow at the manner in which

satisfaction at the manner in which our distinguished fellow-citizen, John J. Crittenden, has discharged his relow-citizen, John J. Crittender, has discharged his responsible duties as the legal adviser of the President in in all things pertaining to his official station. As an able lawyer, eloquent advocate, pure patriot, and enlightened statesman, Kentucky delights to honor him, and to see him honored, as one possessing the entire confidence and love of the people of his native State.

That our deepest solicitude is excited by the present precarious state of the health of our illustrious citizen, Henry Clay, whose wise counsels and patriotic self-devotion have heretofore saved his country from so many imminent terrors, and we carnestly pray that he may yet

minent terrors, and we earnestly pray that he may yet be long spared to receive and enjoy the outpouring of the gratitude of a grateful people.

Count CASIMIR BATHYANY has addressed a letter to Mr. Toulmin Smith, of London, in reply to an article which he has published in the London Times in vindication of Louis Kossuth against the statements of the Count in his former letter. The letter of the Count is an able and interesting one, which Both Kossuth and Kinkel must presume large- gary. He exposes the indiscretions of Kossuth in ly upon the gullibility of the American people, if a number of particulars, among which were his conthey suppose we can be made to believe that duct towards Gorgey in selecting him to the high duct towards Gorgey in selecting him to the high post that he filled; in retaining him in command, and finally delegating to him an illegal authority; and also his pressing the declaration of independence, under the false representation that foreign Cabinets were waiting for it, and without consulting any of the most eminent men in Hungary, except perhaps Gorgey, who was opposed to it. He censures the course of Kossuth in America, in making the same taunt against the Government that he did in France against Louis Napoleon, that they are not the sovereign, and in urging them to change their tradi-tional policy bequeathed to them by WASHINGTON, by interfering in the affaire of Hungary—an inter-ference which he says can be of no practical use.

SPIRIT-RAPPERS.—These gentry have concocted a course of lectures, to be given soon, in elucidation and defence of Spirit-rappings. In the mean time, one Brother Scott, the leader of the Rapper-migration from Madison county, New York, to Virginia, has come on to annihilate all disbelievers in digital the capacity of chief engineer in the construction of poking from the nether world. Br. Scott sets himnow you see me, but knock me on the head, and then you don't see me. You may still see my shell; but the real Br. Scott, the spirit that looks, talks, and moves the shell, will have gone to the eternal world. Hence Br. Scott is a continual spirit-manifestation; in fact, a rapper, when he thumps the pulpit." Such is the rigmarole by which sundry women and a few men are made to drop their under-jaws and gape in perfect wonder. So far as we can see, Br. Scott's logic applies as well to any jackass as to himself. If the vitality or life which gives motion and speech to visible bodies, be a spirit manifestation, the kick of a jackass is testimony for the rappers just as good as brother Scott's. Knock both on the head, and you don't near them; bring them to, and they bray again.
[New York Mirror.

UNITED STATES MINT .- Statement of the business of the Mint at Philadelphia for the week ending February 21, 1852:

FROM TEXAS.—We learn from late Texan papers that the bill to confirm the action of the Auditorial Board, which was vetoed by the Governor, has passed both Houses of the Legislature by the majority required by the constitution to nullify a veto. The bill, now a law, provides as follows:

"That the rate of payment and classification assigned to each class of debt of the late Republic by the Auditor ous in this grouping was the calm wide-awake Yankee with his rifle, both ready and anxious to use it. In a moment as it were, and with scarcely a premonition, the whole force of three hundred peons were down upon us. The crashing of boards and windows, doors and roof, answered to the perfect shower of stones now hurled upon us. We reserved our fire until they should approach within the glare of the great lantern, which lit up the front of my house. Finding that we made no demonstration, they became emboldened, and rushed to effect an entrance. We

> ARREST OF ANTI-RENTERS .- It will be recollected that about a year ago Mr. Fish, of Rensselaerville, whilst en gaged in surveying, under the Surrogate's order, was set upon by a party of disguised and armed men, and was tarred and feathered, and otherwise maltreated and abused. The perpetrators of this outrage, though supposed to be known, had not any of them been arrested until Monday last, when a successful sortic into the interior was made by an armed posse from Albany, consisting of some twenty police officers. They brought back two prisoners, charged with being leaders in the outrage—Joseph and Javathan Transe.

Jonathan Turner. The arrest, it appears, was not made without difficulty. The prisoners were surprised at a house in Bern, known as West Mountain, and attempted to escape by concealing themselves in the garret, but were caught secreted behind the chimney. On their way to the city with their prisoners, at Houck's tavern, in the town of Knox, sixteen miles out, the police were attacked by a large party, arm-ed with clubs, pitchforks, and muskets, but the assailants

were repelled.

The assault on Mr. Fish was a most brutal and unpro-The assault on Mr. Fish was a most brutal and unprovoked outrage; and if the guilt of participation in it can be fixed on the prisoners, their punishment will, as it should, be a warning to all in the like case offending. Mr. Fish identified both the persons under arrest as having been among his assailants on the occasion alluded to.